

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
Plaintiff,

v.

DR. STEPHEN LATMAN,  
Defendant.

Civil Action No.

**COMPLAINT**

The United States of America, through the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, brings this civil action against Dr. Stephen Latman for contributing to Pennsylvania's unprecedented opioid addiction crisis. According to the most recent report published by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) in Philadelphia, over 4,600 Pennsylvanians died from drug abuse in 2016 alone. Over the past several years, numerous Pennsylvanians have become addicted to one particular type of drug—opioid painkillers, including oxycodone. While physicians are entrusted to do no harm and put their patient's interest above all else, Dr. Latman instead fed opioid addiction in the Reading region and abused the privileges of his position by prescribing oxycodone and other opioids without a legitimate medical purpose and outside of generally accepted treatment principles. Nothing can undo the damage that Dr. Latman has caused in the community. But this lawsuit attempts to do justice by pursuing these claims for the abuse of his prescription-writing privileges.

In support thereof, the United States alleges as follows:

## PARTIES

1. Plaintiff is the United States of America.
2. Defendant Dr. Stephen Latman is a physician and board-certified orthopedic surgeon who resides in Wyomissing, Pennsylvania and operated the Reading Orthopedic Associates, Inc. medical practice at all times relevant to this complaint.

## JURISDICTION AND VENUE

3. This action is brought by the United States under the Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C. §§ 829, 842.
4. This Court possesses subject matter jurisdiction under 21 U.S.C. § 842(c)(1)(A), 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1345, and 1335.
5. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant Latman because he resides in, is located in, transacted business in, and committed the acts at issue in this district.
6. Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391 and 1395, as Defendant Latman resides in, is located in, transacted business in, and committed the acts at issue in this district.

## RULES FOR SCHEDULE II DRUG PRESCRIPTIONS

7. The Controlled Substances Act (CSA), 21 U.S.C. § 801 *et seq.*, and its regulations govern prescription writing by practitioners for controlled substances. The CSA establishes strict guidelines “to ensure a sufficient supply for legitimate medical . . . purposes and to deter diversion of controlled substances to illegal purposes. The substances are regulated because of their potential for abuse and likelihood to cause dependence when abused and because of their serious and potentially unsafe nature if not used under proper circumstances.” 75 Fed. Reg. 61613 (Oct. 6, 2010).

8. The Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. § 301 *et seq.*, dictates how prescriptions drugs are categorized. Schedule II drugs are those that have a “high potential for

abuse” that “may lead to severe psychological or physical dependence,” but have “a currently accepted medical use in treatment.” 21 U.S.C. § 812(b)(2).

9. Pursuant to administrative action by the Drug Enforcement Administration, (i) oxycodone (with brand names including OxyContin and Roxicodone), (ii) oxycodone/acetaminophen (with brand names including Percocet and Endocet), (iii) hydrocodone bitartrate and acetaminophen (with brand names including Norco and Vicodin),<sup>1</sup> (iv) morphine sulfate (with brand names including MS-Contin), (v) oxymorphone (with brand names including Opana<sup>2</sup>), and (vi) tapentadol (with brand names including Nucynta) are categorized as Schedule II drugs. *See* 21 C.F.R. § 1308.12.

10. The CSA requires those who manufacture, distribute, or dispense controlled substances, including doctors who write prescriptions for those drugs, to obtain a registration from the DEA. 21 U.S.C. § 822(a). However, a registrant may only distribute or dispense a controlled substance as “authorized by their registration and in conformity with the other provisions of” the CSA. § 822(b). Dr. Latman had obtained a registration with the DEA and was subject to the CSA’s requirements at all times relevant to this complaint. Dr. Latman’s registration was no longer active by the middle of 2016.

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<sup>1</sup> Hydrocodone combination products, such as Norco and Vicodin, were reclassified from Schedule III to Schedule II drugs effective October 6, 2014. 79 Fed. Reg. 49661 (Aug. 22, 2014).

<sup>2</sup> Opana extended release is no longer on the market, after the Food and Drug Administration requested its removal based on “data, which demonstrated a significant shift in the route of abuse of Opana ER from nasal to injection following the product’s reformulation.” FDA News Release, *FDA requests removal of Opana ER for risks related to abuse* (June 8, 2017), available at <https://www.fda.gov/NewsEvents/Newsroom/PressAnnouncements/ucm562401.htm>.

11. Unless dispensed directly, no Schedule II controlled substance may be dispensed without the written prescription of a practitioner, such as a physician, except in an emergency. 21 U.S.C. § 829(a).<sup>3</sup>

12. A prescription for purposes of the CSA is only effective if issued for a *legitimate medical purpose* by an individual practitioner *acting in the usual course of his professional practice*. . . An order purporting to be a prescription issued not in the usual course of professional treatment . . . is not a prescription within the meaning and intent of section 309 of the Act (21 U.S.C. 829) and . . . the person issuing [such a purported prescription], shall be subject to the penalties provided for violations of the provisions of law relating to controlled substances.

21 C.F.R. § 1306.04(a) (emphasis added).

13. The responsibility for proper prescribing and dispensing of these drugs rests with the prescribing practitioner. *Id.*

#### **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

14. Dr. Stephen Latman is an experienced board-certified orthopedic surgeon. He has practiced medicine since at least 1969, and at all times relevant to this complaint he was a registrant with the DEA permitted to write prescriptions for Schedule II controlled substances, subject to the requirements of the CSA. For the time period relevant to this complaint, Dr. Latman practiced out of Reading Orthopedic Associates, Inc.

15. The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) conducted an investigation of Dr. Latman's prescribing, particularly with respect to opioids. The investigation revealed that, for the patients and the period of time alleged in this complaint, Dr. Latman improperly prescribed

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<sup>3</sup> To the extent the hydrocodone or other products were categorized as Schedule III drugs during the time they were prescribed, the drug still required an effective written or oral prescription. 21 U.S.C. § 829(b).

Schedule II controlled substances, abused his DEA registration, and wrote opioid prescriptions with no legitimate medical purpose.

16. While Dr. Latman had a significant number of patients from 2014 through 2016, the three patients outlined below received approximately 343 prescriptions from Dr. Latman for approximately 123,660 pills of high-risk drugs over this brief period of time.

17. The prescriptions for these patients often included oxycodone in 30mg dosage form. That dosage is one of the most heavily abused and most lucrative oxycodone prescriptions on the black market, due to its immediate release resulting in an instant “high” for the user.

18. An independent expert review by Dr. Stephen Thomas, who reviewed the medical and pharmacy records of these patients, resulted in a finding that the prescriptions were highly dangerous, wholly inappropriate, and susceptible to illicit use, as outlined below.

19. DEA’s investigation also revealed that Dr. Latman flagrantly engaged in this prescribing pattern despite an admonition letter from the state licensing board. On November 23, 2015, a prosecuting attorney from the Bureau of Professional and Occupational Affairs at the Pennsylvania Department of State sent a letter to Dr. Latman. The letter, which came after an inquiry into allegations that he “engaged in the improper prescribing of controlled substances,” “call[ed] into question whether [his] conduct constituted” immoral or unprofessional conduct and resulted in a recommendation of “additional continuing medical education credits on the prescribing of controlled substances.”

20. Despite this increased scrutiny, Dr. Latman continued with his inappropriate opioid prescribing practices, in violation of the CSA.

21. The United States focuses its allegations on the prescriptions and pills for three of his patients. These prescriptions were issued without any “legitimate medical purpose,” outside

“the usual course of [] professional practice,” and served to feed Pennsylvania’s opioid addiction crisis.

**A. Patient A**

22. One of Dr. Latman’s patients was patient A.

23. Public reports indicate that patient A was arrested for, *inter alia*, possession with intent to deliver illicit opioid pills.

24. Despite this illicit activity, from 2014 through the beginning of 2016, Dr. Latman wrote approximately 162 prescriptions for drugs like oxycodone, hydrocodone bitartrate and acetaminophen, and morphine sulfate extended release for patient A. Those prescriptions averaged about 6 per month in 2014 and 2015.

25. Dr. Latman’s prescriptions for patient A were written for an extraordinary sum of pills for the patient: approximately 45,000 pills of 30mg oxycodone; 11,160 pills of morphine sulfate extended release; 9,000 pills of hydrocodone bitartrate and acetaminophen; and 3,780 pills of 80mg oxycodone extended release.

26. If patient A actually consumed the pills, the patient would have needed to take an average of 86 of these pills a day.

27. Dr. Stephen Thomas, an independent pain management expert, conducted a comprehensive review of patient A’s medical records. After identifying many troubling issues in the records, he concluded that the above prescriptions were not for a medically legitimate purpose, not in accordance with the accepted treatment principles of any responsible segment of the medical community, and constantly placed patient A’s life at risk.

28. The review revealed that Dr. Latman’s opioid prescriptions had no upper limit for patient A. Dr. Latman prescribed an extraordinary number of opioids. However, the medical record did not indicate any level of analgesia, nor any functional improvements for patient A.

29. While Dr. Latman did conduct some urine drug screens, they instead suggested that the patient was engaged in illicit behavior. For example, in April 2009, Dr. Latman conducted a urine drug screen that resulted in a negative finding for hydrocodone, even though Dr. Latman had been prescribing Norco, suggestive of diversion. Dr. Latman again conducted a urine drug screen in November 2009, with the same results. Despite these strong indicia of drug diversion, Dr. Latman continued to prescribe for opioids. Dr. Latman did not conduct the next urine drug screen until May 2015, which again resulted in a finding that one of the non-opioid prescriptions was not being used. With respect to the opioids, the lab issued a warning because of the levels reported being of concern.

30. Despite the incredible and increasingly overwhelming opioid prescriptions being written for patient A, the medical records indicate that the patient did not achieve functional improvements or relief from pain. Nonetheless, Dr. Latman continued to increase the prescriptions.

31. Dr. Thomas concluded that patient A's life was continuously at risk for the irresponsible prescriptions being written that lacked a legitimate medical purpose. There was no evidence of significant benefit for the patient, nor was there appropriate monitoring of the medication.

32. The 162 prescriptions written by Dr. Latman for patient A were therefore not issued for a legitimate medical purpose, were not prescribed in the usual course of professional practice, and were not medically necessary.

#### **B. Patient B**

33. Another of Dr. Latman's patients was patient B.

34. From 2014 through the beginning of 2016, Dr. Latman wrote approximately 100 prescriptions for drugs like 30mg oxycodone, 15mg oxycodone, 80mg OxyContin, and 40mg

Opana extended release for patient B. Those prescriptions averaged almost 4 per month in 2014 and 2015.

35. Dr. Latman's prescriptions for patient B were written for approximately 21,000 pills of 30mg oxycodone; 7,800 pills of 15mg oxycodone; 6,000 pills of 80mg OxyContin; and 2,160 pills of 40mg Opana extended release.

36. If patient B actually consumed the pills, the patient would have needed to take approximately 43.5 of these pills a day.

37. Dr. Thomas's comprehensive review of patient B's medical records resulted in very similar findings to the prior review. He once again concluded that the prescriptions mentioned above were medically illegitimate, despite indications that the patient was potentially diverting the medications or misusing them.

38. For example, Dr. Thomas's review revealed that Dr. Latman wrote for these opioid prescriptions, while regularly prescribing for two potent benzodiazepines at the same time. He concluded that there was no possible legitimate medical indication for the dosing of patient B's opioids, particularly in conjunction with two high-dose benzodiazepines.

39. In another example, patient B's only urine drug screen in 2015 resulted in a finding that the patient was not taking the oxycodone as prescribed. Nonetheless, Dr. Latman continued to supply patient B with prescriptions for powerful opioids, including oxycodone.

40. With an initial injury that had healed, Dr. Thomas concluded that there was nothing in the medical records that suggested patient B required the doses of medication prescribed. The prescribing was not in accordance with accepted treatment principles of any responsible segment of the medical community. The prescriptions were extravagant, unnecessary, and dangerous.

41. The 100 prescriptions written by Dr. Latman for patient B were therefore not issued for a legitimate medical purpose, were not prescribed in the usual course of professional practice, and were not medically necessary.

**C. Patient C**

42. Another of Dr. Latman's patients was patient C.

43. From 2014 through the beginning of 2016, Dr. Latman wrote approximately 81 prescriptions for drugs like 30mg oxycodone, 80mg OxyContin, and 100mg Nucynta for patient C. Those prescriptions averaged 3 per month in 2014 and 2015.

44. Dr. Latman's prescriptions for patient C were written for approximately 8,760 pills of 80mg OxyContin; 3,000 pills of 100mg Nucynta; and 4,320 pills of 30mg oxycodone.

45. If patient C actually consumed the pills, the patient would have needed to take an average of 19 of these pills a day in 2014 and 2015.

46. Dr. Thomas's comprehensive review of patient C's medical records again resulted in very similar findings. He concluded that the prescriptions mentioned above were not for a legitimate purpose, were not in accordance with the accepted treatment principles of any responsible segment of the medical community, and instead only served to feed patient C's addiction and possibly diversion.

47. With a history of continuously escalating the patient's opioid prescriptions without any significant benefit, and with a history of at least one urine drug screen with positive findings for illicit prescription pills and cocaine, Dr. Latman continued to prescribe for opioids.

48. In December 2015, another urine drug screen tested positive for methamphetamine and negative for tapentadol, despite his prescriptions for Nucynta. Still, Dr. Latman continued to prescribe opioids.

49. During the time period in question, Dr. Latman continued to write an extraordinary number of opioid prescriptions in the face of signs of diversion, illicit drug use, and reports from the patient that they resulted in no significant improvement.

50. The 81 prescriptions written by Dr. Latman were therefore not issued for a legitimate medical purpose, were not prescribed in the usual course of professional practice, and were not medically necessary.

### **STATUTORY PROVISIONS**

51. The Controlled Substances Act makes it unlawful for any person “who is subject to the requirements of part C to distribute or dispense a controlled substance in violation of section 829 of this title.” 21 U.S.C. § 842(a)(1).

52. Dr. Latman was a person subject to the requirements of part C of the CSA, through the mandate of 21 U.S.C. § 822(a).

53. As discussed above, 21 U.S.C. § 829 generally prohibits dispensing a Schedule II controlled substance without a written prescription of a practitioner, and 21 C.F.R. § 1306.04(a) requires that prescription to be issued for a “legitimate medical purpose by an individual practitioner acting in the usual course of his professional practice.”<sup>4</sup>

54. Each time a physician violates §§ 829 and 842(a)(1), that person is “subject to a civil penalty of not more than” \$25,000 for violations on or before November 2, 2015, and \$64,820 for violations after November 2, 2015. 21 U.S.C. § 842(c)(1)(A); 28 C.F.R. § 85.5.

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<sup>4</sup> To the extent the hydrocodone or other drugs were categorized as Schedule III drugs during the time they were prescribed, the drug still requires an effective written or oral prescription that complies with 21 C.F.R. § 1306.04(a). 21 U.S.C. § 829(b).

**COUNTS 1 THROUGH 343 – DEFENDANT STEPHEN LATMAN**  
**Violations of the Controlled Substances Act**  
**(21 U.S.C. §§ 842(a)(1), 829, 842(c)(1)(A))**

55. The United States incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 54 as if fully set forth herein.

56. Defendant Stephen Latman was a physician subject to the requirements of part C of the CSA. 21 U.S.C. § 822(a).

57. As detailed above, Defendant Latman repeatedly dispensed or distributed Schedule II controlled substances to patients without an effective prescription, as required by 21 U.S.C. § 829(a) and 21 C.F.R. § 1306.04(a).

58. In particular, Defendant Latman repeatedly wrote prescriptions for Schedule II controlled substances that were not issued for a legitimate medical purpose in the usual course of his professional practice.

59. Because Defendant Latman dispensed or distributed a controlled substance in violation of § 829, he thereby violated § 842(a)(1) and is subject to the penalties of § 842(c)(1)(A).

60. The United States is therefore entitled to civil penalties under the CSA for each improper prescription, to be determined at trial.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, the United States of America demands judgment against Defendant Stephen Latman as follows:

61. Judgment against Defendant Latman for civil penalties of \$25,000 for violations on or before November 2, 2015, and \$64,820 for violations after November 2, 2015, per violation as mandated by law, and post-judgment interest, costs, and other proper relief; and

62. For such other and further relief as the Court deems just and equitable.

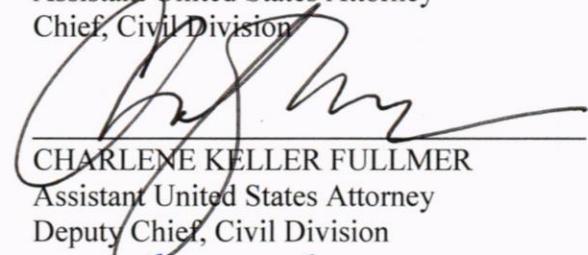
Respectfully submitted,



LOUIS D. LAPPEN  
United States Attorney



MARGARET L. HUTCHINSON  
Assistant United States Attorney  
Chief, Civil Division



CHARLENE KELLER FULLMER  
Assistant United States Attorney  
Deputy Chief, Civil Division



ANTHONY D. SCICCHITANO  
Assistant United States Attorney  
PA 208607  
United States Attorney's Office  
615 Chestnut Street, Suite 1250  
Philadelphia, PA 19106  
(215) 861-8380  
[anthony.scicchitano@usdoj.gov](mailto:anthony.scicchitano@usdoj.gov)

*Attorneys for the  
United States of America*

Dated:

*3/23/18*

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

<b>I. (a) PLAINTIFFS</b> United States of America		<b>DEFENDANTS</b> Stephen Latman	
<b>(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff</b> <u>Philadelphia</u> <i>(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)</i>		<b>County of Residence of First Listed Defendant</b> <u>Berks County</u> <i>(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)</i>	
<b>(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)</b> AUSA Anthony D. Scicchitano U.S. Attorney's Office 615 Chestnut St., Ste. 1250, Philadelphia, PA 19106		Attorneys <i>(If Known)</i> Jason L. Reimer, Esquire Post & Schell, PC 17 North Second Street, 12 Floor, Harrisburg, PA 17101	
<b>II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION</b> <i>(Place an "X" in One Box Only)</i>		<b>III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES</b> <i>(Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)</i>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Federal Question <i>(U.S. Government Not a Party)</i>		(For Diversity Cases Only)	PTF      DEF Citizen of This State <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4
<input type="checkbox"/> 2 U.S. Government Defendant <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Diversity <i>(Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)</i>		Citizen of Another State <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5	Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Foreign Nation <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 6
<b>IV. NATURE OF SUIT</b> <i>(Place an "X" in One Box Only)</i>		<a href="#">Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.</a>	
<b>CONTRACT</b>		<b>TORTS</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise		<b>PERSONAL INJURY</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice	
<b>REAL PROPERTY</b>		<b>PERSONAL PROPERTY</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation <input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure <input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment <input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land <input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property		<input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting <input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/ Accommodations <input type="checkbox"/> 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other <input type="checkbox"/> 448 Education	
<b>CIVIL RIGHTS</b>		<b>PRISONER PETITIONS</b>	
<b>VI. CAUSE OF ACTION</b>		Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing <i>(Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity)</i> : <b>21 U.S.C. § 842</b>	
<b>VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION <b>DEMAND \$</b> UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P.	
<b>VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY</b> <i>(See instructions):</i>		DATE <u>03/23/2018</u> SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD <u>AUSA Anthony D. Scicchitano</u> JUDGE <u>John D. Reimer</u> DOCKET NUMBER <u>17-101</u> <b>FOR OFFICE USE ONLY</b>	
RECEIPT # <u> </u> AMOUNT <u> </u>		APPLYING IFP JUDGE <u>John D. Reimer</u> MAG. JUDGE <u> </u>	

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

**CASE MANAGEMENT TRACK DESIGNATION FORM**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, :

Plaintiff :

CIVIL ACTION NO.

v. :

DR. STEPHEN LATMAN, :

Defendant. :

In accordance with the Civil Justice Expense and Delay Reduction Plan of this court, counsel for plaintiff shall complete a Case Management Track Designation Form in all civil cases at the time of filing the complaint and serve a copy on all defendants. (See § 1:03 of the plan set forth on the reverse side of this form.) In the event that a defendant does not agree with the plaintiff regarding said designation, that defendant shall, with its first appearance, submit to the clerk of court and serve on the plaintiff and all other parties, a Case Management Track Designation Form specifying the track to which that defendant believes the case should be assigned.

**SELECT ONE OF THE FOLLOWING CASE MANAGEMENT TRACKS:**

- (a) Habeas Corpus – Cases brought under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 through § 2255. ( )
- (b) Social Security – Cases requesting review of a decision of the Secretary of Health and Human Services denying plaintiff Social Security Benefits. ( )
- (c) Arbitration – Cases required to be designated for arbitration under Local Civil Rule 53.2. ( )
- (d) Asbestos – Cases involving claims for personal injury or property damage from exposure to asbestos. ( )
- (e) Special Management – Cases that do not fall into tracks (a) through (d) that are commonly referred to as complex and that need special or intense management by the court. (See reverse side of this form for a detailed explanation of special management cases.) ( )
- (f) Standard Management – Cases that do not fall into any one of the other tracks. (X)

March 23, 2018

**Date**

(215) 861-8380

**Telephone**

Anthony D. Scicchitano, AUSA

**Attorney-at-law**

(215) 861-8618

**FAX Number**

Plff, USA

**Attorney for**

anthony.scicchitano@usdoj.gov

**E-Mail Address**

## FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA — DESIGNATION FORM to be used by counsel to indicate the category of the case for the purpose of assignment to appropriate calendar.

Address of Plaintiff: c/o U.S. Attorney's Office, 615 Chestnut Street, Suite 1250, Philadelphia, PA 19106Address of Defendant: 33 Hummingbird Road, Wyomissing, PA 19160Place of Accident, Incident or Transaction: Reading, PA

(Use Reverse Side For Additional Space)

Does this civil action involve a nongovernmental corporate party with any parent corporation and any publicly held corporation owning 10% or more of its stock?

(Attach two copies of the Disclosure Statement Form in accordance with Fed.R.Civ.P. 7.1(a))

Yes  No 

Does this case involve multidistrict litigation possibilities?

Yes  No 

## RELATED CASE, IF ANY:

Case Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Judge: \_\_\_\_\_ Date Terminated: \_\_\_\_\_

Civil cases are deemed related when yes is answered to any of the following questions:

1. Is this case related to property included in an earlier numbered suit pending or within one year previously terminated action in this court?

Yes  No 

2. Does this case involve the same issue of fact or grow out of the same transaction as a prior suit pending or within one year previously terminated action in this court?

Yes  No 

3. Does this case involve the validity or infringement of a patent already in suit or any earlier numbered case pending or within one year previously terminated action in this court?

Yes  No 

4. Is this case a second or successive habeas corpus, social security appeal, or pro se civil rights case filed by the same individual?

Yes  No CIVIL: (Place  in ONE CATEGORY ONLY)

## A. Federal Question Cases:

1.  Indemnity Contract, Marine Contract, and All Other Contracts
2.  FELA
3.  Jones Act-Personal Injury
4.  Antitrust
5.  Patent
6.  Labor-Management Relations
7.  Civil Rights
8.  Habeas Corpus
9.  Securities Act(s) Cases
10.  Social Security Review Cases
11.  All other Federal Question Cases

(Please specify) Controlled Substances Act

## B. Diversity Jurisdiction Cases:

1.  Insurance Contract and Other Contracts
2.  Airplane Personal Injury
3.  Assault, Defamation
4.  Marine Personal Injury
5.  Motor Vehicle Personal Injury
6.  Other Personal Injury (Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_
7.  Products Liability
8.  Products Liability — Asbestos
9.  All other Diversity Cases

(Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

## ARBITRATION CERTIFICATION

(Check Appropriate Category)

I, Anthony D. Scicchitano, counsel of record do hereby certify:

X Pursuant to Local Civil Rule 53.2, Section 3(c)(2), that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the damages recoverable in this civil action case exceed the sum of \$150,000.00 exclusive of interest and costs;

 Relief other than monetary damages is sought.DATE: 03/23/2018Anthony D. Scicchitano, AUSA

208607

Attorney I.D.#

NOTE: A trial de novo will be a trial by jury only if there has been compliance with F.R.C.P. 38.

I certify that, to my knowledge, the within case is not related to any case now pending or within one year previously terminated action in this court except as noted above.

DATE: 03/23/2018Anthony D. Scicchitano, AUSA

208607

Attorney I.D.#